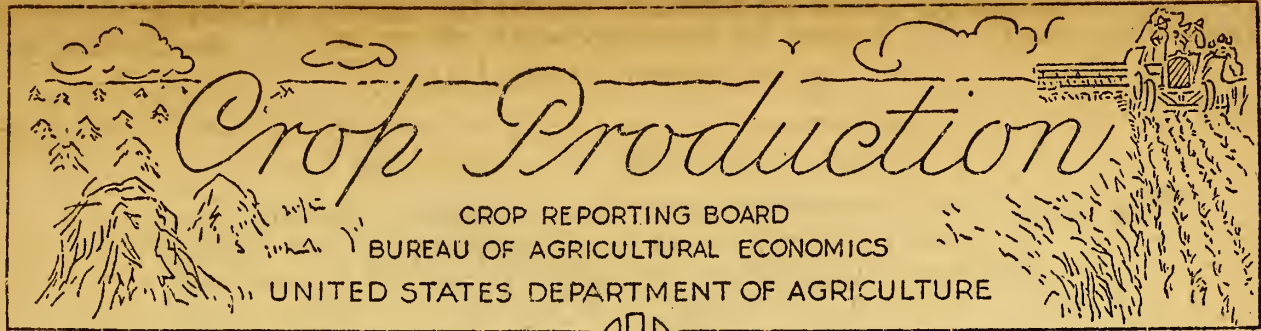


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Release: April 11, 1949 BAC 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRIL 1, 1949

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

YEAR	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		PASTURE	
	Percent 1/	Yield per	Production	CONDITION	CONDITION		
	not harvested	seeded acre	(1,000	APRIL 1	APRIL 1		
	for grain	(bushels)	bushels)	(percent)	(percent)		
Average 1938-47	11.1	15.2	726,553	83	81		
1948	9.1	17.0	990,098	89	83		
1949	2/ 8.5	2/ 16.6	2/ 1,019,686	89	85		

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 3/

CROP	Average 1937-48	1948	1947	Indicated 1948
		Thousand boxes		
Oranges and Tangerines.....	93,087	118,540	114,380	103,400
Grapefruit.....	47,478	59,520	61,630	45,150
Lemons.....	12,808	13,800	12,870	8,900

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1938-47		1948		1949	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	4/	bushels	4/	bushels	4/	bushels
Corn for grain....	47.8	1,206,247	39.4	842,608	52.8	1,776,220
Wheat.....	21.8	202,904	18.8	256,986	18.6	239,315
Oats.....	36.9	454,022	33.8	405,082	38.7	577,945
Barley.....	5/ 29.8	5/ 94,711	24.7	69,346	35.2	111,511
Rye.....	5/ 30.0	5/ 11,298	17.1	4,436	20.7	5,454
Soybeans.....	5/ 18.5	5/ 35,320	18.0	33,110	23.5	51,644

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1948	1949	Average	1948	1949
	1938-47			1938-47		
		Million pounds			Millions	
February.....	8,043	8,126	8,276	4,117	4,707	4,815
March.....	9,373	9,190	9,558	5,703	6,074	6,137
Jan.-Mar. Incl....	25,792	25,606	25,505	13,356	15,099	15,519

1/ Percent of seeded acreage. 2/ Indicated April 1, 1949. 3/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. 4/ Percent of previous year's crop. 5/ Short-time average.

APPROVED:

*Charles F. Brannan*

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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## CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 11, 1949

April 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF APRIL 1, 1949

Progress of farm work on April 1 was about normal for the country as a whole. March weather was favorable in the East and Southeast, and the season is well advanced there. But excessive moisture kept fields too wet for work in a large interior area from Nebraska and Missouri south and southeastward to the Gulf. In much of that area, delays in spring work are causing shifts in cropping plans, as it has become too late for seeding spring grains. In other parts of the country progress is slightly delayed but little concern is felt, for adequate labor and machinery will permit rapid progress when fields can be entered. Seeding was under way in East North Central States. Snow had disappeared from all but the northernmost farming areas, with a minimum of run-off, assuring adequate soil moisture supplies. Fall-sown grains, meadows and pastures appeared in very good to advance condition. Further delays in spring work occurred in early April, but two weeks of good weather now would do much to overcome the delay.

Production prospects for winter wheat improved as fields emerged from winter dormancy with much less than usual damage. A crop of 1,020 million bushels is now estimated, second largest of record, and 55 million bushels more than on December 1. In the Pacific Northwest the severe winter caused heavy loss of acreage, much of which is being replanted to spring wheat. In most other areas, acreage abandonment will be light, with losses largely limited to portions of fields smothered by ice, standing water, or soil blowing. Soil moisture is generally ample for spring development, particularly in the Great Plains from New Mexico and Texas northward, with the possible exception of southeastern Colorado. Wheat has furnished pasture in Texas and Oklahoma, also in Kansas where fields have been dry enough, but livestock were being moved off in early April.

Farm stocks of feed grains are the largest of record for April 1 in total tonnage, and especially in quantity per animal unit to be fed. This contrasts with the very low stocks a year ago. Most of the difference is due to farm stocks of corn, which at 1,776 million bushels exceed by a wide margin stocks on April 1 of any other year, and more than double the 843 million bushels on April 1, 1948. Oats stocks also are of record size and barley stocks the largest for April 1 since 1943. Disappearance from farms of over 28 million tons of feed grains has occurred since January 1, reflecting the liberal feeding of livestock during the winter. Wheat stocks on farms, 239 million bushels, also are relatively large and have been exceeded in only 3 of the past 7 years. Movement of 1,144 million bushels of wheat from farms since harvest is indicated by current stocks. This is the second heaviest movement of record for the period. Rye stocks of 5.5 million bushels on April 1 exceed those of the past 3 years, and are nearly equal to those of April 1, 1945, but are less than one-third as large as in the 1940-43 period of larger crops. Soybeans remaining in farm storage are estimated at 51.6 million bushels, the largest April 1 farm stocks since 1943.

Weather was favorable for farm work and vegetative growth during the latter third of March, following two weeks that were cold enough to be unfavorable. For the month, average temperatures were within 2 degrees of normal in most of the country, although 4 to 6 degrees above normal in part of the middle Atlantic area. Precipitation was below normal in most of the Atlantic area from Maine to Florida, in the Southwest from Oklahoma to southern California, in parts of the Dakotas, and northern Mountain areas. Excessive snow or rain fell in a wide diagonal strip from Wisconsin and Minnesota across the central Great Plains and westward to most of California. Other wet areas were in the lower Mississippi Valley below southern Illinois and eastern Missouri, and in eastern Washington. Snow had virtually disappeared except along the northern border and in mountain areas, with most of the snow-water absorbed into the soil. Snow packs in most western mountain areas are deeper than usual, promising adequate irrigation water supplies.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

April 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of  
April 1, 1949

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Supplies in sections of Arizona and California depending on wells have improved, but are still inadequate.

Development of vegetation has been very good to date in virtually all areas. Pasture condition, at 85 percent, has been exceeded only in 1945 and 1946 of the past 20 years, which indicates prospects for early and abundant grazing. Pastures are reported rather uniformly good except in waterlogged portions of the South and in some parts of the West, which have not yet recovered from the dry fall and severe winter. Reports of shortages of roughage are surprisingly few and are limited mostly to dairy sections where winter feeding started early, and to the western range area. Meadows wintered well except for alfalfa and clover stands thinned by "heaving" in Ohio and Indiana, and some loss from water standing in Kansas fields. Vigorous early growth has started. Grazing conditions on western ranges improved during March as most of the snow melted on lower ranges. The supply of old range feed is poor in Wyoming, but fair to good in most other areas, and is being supplemented generally with hay and concentrates. New growth is starting well, with soil moisture ample in most sections.

Fall-sown oats and barley came through the winter well. Freezes in Oklahoma and Texas caused some acreage loss, much of which was reseeded to spring grains. Some "greenbug" infestation is now reported. In virtually all other areas, condition of fall-sown oats is reported above average for April 1, but spring seedings have been limited by wet fields. It seems likely that intended acreages of spring grains will not be attained in much of the South Central area and in States as far north as Missouri and Nebraska; as a result, some shift may be made to corn, sorghum or soybeans. Rye condition, at 89 percent, is the same as on April 1, 1948, and 6 points above average. Outside of Colorado and California, reported condition is uniformly good.

Heavy feeding of livestock and poultry is reflected in production of milk and eggs during March. Milk production was above that of March 1948 and the average for the month, although milk cow numbers were the lowest in 18 years. Production per cow was the highest of record, about one quart per cow above average on April 1. The amount of grain fed daily was the highest for April 1 in the 6 years of record. Egg production during March was 1 percent more than in March 1948, as a record rate of lay more than offset the 2 percent smaller number of layers. Chicks and young chickens on farms April 1 numbered nearly one-third more than a year ago and 11 percent above average. This reflects the earlier hatching season this year and may indicate a larger increase in chickens to be raised in 1949 than the 7 percent reported by farmers on February 1.

Fruit trees and buds came through the winter with little damage in most areas and prospects for fruits and nuts on April 1 were good in most of the country. The chief exceptions are the freeze damage in mid-March to peaches in the important South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama area; the damage from low winter temperatures in Utah, Idaho and parts of Washington; and the severe loss of 1948-49 citrus crops by January freezes in California, Texas and Arizona. In Texas citrus trees and new bloom also were severely damaged. In Northern States fruit prospects are still subject to possible spring frosts and conditions that might hamper pollination. Early potatoes in the South are in excellent condition. Satisfactory development is general, despite planting difficulties caused by excessive rains in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The California crop is late, but in excellent condition in most sections. Production of commercial truck crops for spring harvest, as indicated on the basis of partial information, may slightly exceed that of last year.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,  
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD April 11, 1949  
April 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat production in 1949 is indicated at 1,019,636,000 bushels -- the second largest crop on record. This is based on April 1 condition of the crop as reported by growers, moisture supplies, and other factors affecting production. The 1949 prospective production is about 3 percent above the 1948 winter wheat crop of 990,098,000 bushels, and 40 percent above the 10-year average of 726,553,000 bushels, but 5 percent less than the 1947 record crop of 1,068,048,000 bushels.

The indicated yield of 16.6 bushels per seeded acre this year compares with 17.0 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 15.2 bushels. Loss of acreage due to winter-killing has been relatively light in all areas of the country except in sections of Washington and Oregon where acreage loss of some varieties was heavy. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain for the United States as a whole is indicated at about 8.5 percent of the acreage seeded for 1949, compared with 9.1 last year and the 1938-47 average of 11.1 percent.

Late fall rains brought needed moisture to the dry areas of Oklahoma, Texas and Montana and prospects in these States are now much brighter than on December 1 last year. Heavy snowfall over the Great Plains States provided protection against below normal temperatures and supplied an abundance of both sub-soil and surface moisture. In the Eastern and North Central States where snowfall was light, temperatures were mild and the absence of alternate freezing and thawing resulted in light losses from heaving and winter-kill, the crop is reported to have survived the winter in good shape. In Nebraska severe winter conditions have resulted in a moderate to heavy damage to some fields in many areas of the State.

In Kansas conditions are generally favorable but spotted in some sections of the State. There has been some acreage loss from winter-killing, but the greatest abandonment has resulted from smothering caused by ice in February to early March and water standing on fields and low spots after the ice melted. Root development is excellent and the crop is in generally thrifty condition. In Washington the snow melted slowly and seeped into the ground. However, in the main wheat areas of Oregon, where the ground was frozen, the water ran off so rapidly that the ground was badly gullied. Many fields had to be leveled off with graders and were re-seeded to spring grains.

In most other areas the mild winter weather resulted in rapid growth and light winter injury.

Record production is indicated for New Jersey, Ohio, Idaho, and Utah. In several other States indicated production is the second highest of record, notably in Oklahoma, and Texas.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms April 1 are estimated at 239,315,000 bushels, about 7 percent less than the 257 million bushels on farms a year ago. However, current farm stocks are 18 percent above the 10-year average of 203 million bushels, and have been exceeded on April in only three other years. Wheat stocks on farms April 1 were 18.6 percent of 1948 production, compared with 18.8 percent of the 1947 crop on hand a year ago and the 10-year average of 21.8 percent.

By geographical areas the States with highest stocks, relative to production in other years, are Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. This reflects difficulty of moving the grain from farms to market in the storm beleaguered area of the central west.

Disappearance from farms during the January-April period was lower than in the corresponding periods in any of the past 6 years. Disappearance was relatively low in most of the States in the Great Plains area.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of corn on April 1, 1949 totaled 1,776 million bushels, the largest of record for April 1. This carryover exceeds the previous record established in 1943 by 419 million bushels and compares with the relatively small stocks of 843 million a year ago and the average of 1,206 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter of 1949 amounted to 743 million bushels. This disappearance, while 12 percent above last year, was otherwise the smallest since 1942. Substantial quantities of corn were available for feeding, but the number of grain-consuming animal units was somewhat less than usual for these months. Rather large quantities of corn from the 1948 crop are under Government loan or purchase agreement.

In the important North Central States the corn stocks on farms were 1,476 million bushels--the highest of record for April 1. There has been some spoilage of corn in the principal Corn Belt States because of excessive moisture content. However, a large part of the poor quality corn has now been fed or otherwise disposed of.

In the North Atlantic States April 1 stocks amounted to 37 million bushels, an increase of 46 percent over last year and 52 percent above average. Even though stocks on farms in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida were somewhat lower than a year earlier, the aggregate for the South Atlantic States--99 million bushels--was about 3.4 million bushels above last year. Stocks on farms in the South Central area were above holdings on April 1, 1948, the total quantity being 161 million bushels, the largest for this date since 1932. In the West, where the 1948 production was 9 percent below 1947, the quantity on hand was the smallest since 1940.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 stocks of oats on farms amounted to 578 million bushels, the highest of record for this date. This compares with 405 million bushels a year earlier and the average of 454 million bushels. Last year's heavy production, together with lower than usual feed requirements and unfavorable prices, contributed to this year's large stock.

The North Central States account for almost nine-tenths of the total farm stocks. A total of 520 million bushels were held in these States, compared with 348 million a year earlier. All States in this area had larger stocks than on April 1, 1948, except Kansas, where last year's production was considerably below 1947.

Nearly 65 percent of the total U.S. farm stocks are held in the five important States of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin and South Dakota. These States produced about 60 percent of the 1948 crop. In the North Atlantic States stocks on hand were 23 million bushels, about 9 million above April 1, 1948 stocks. In the South Central and Western States smaller quantities are being held on farms this year compared with 1948.

Disappearance of 350 million bushels, during the January-March quarter was 25 million bushels above last year. However, this disappearance was relatively small in relation to last year's heavy production.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 11, 1949

April 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

RYE: Condition of rye on April 1 was 89 percent of normal, the same as on April 1 a year ago. The present condition is 6 points above the 10-year average of 83 percent. The crop came through the winter in good condition in most of the important producing areas. Winter-kill is reported to have been less than usual, and moisture supplies have been better than average. If the favorable conditions continue a somewhat larger yield than average is anticipated.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 stocks of rye on farms are estimated at 5,454,000 bushels -- 23 percent above the 4,436,000 bushels on farms a year earlier, but less than half of the 1940-47 average of 11,298,000 bushels. The April 1 stocks represent 20.7 percent of the 1948 crop, compared with 17.1 percent of the 1947 crop on hand a year ago, and an April 1 average of 30.0 percent during the 1940-47 period. The four major producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska held nearly two-thirds of the United States total.

Disappearance of rye from farms between January 1 and April 1, 1949 was 3,246,000 bushels. It was about 17 percent greater than disappearance during the same period last year and 41 percent larger than in 1947. The disappearance in this comparable quarter of 1947 amounted to only 2,300,000 bushels, the lowest of record, following the smallest crop in recent years.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Barley stocks on farms April 1, 1949 totaled 112 million bushels. This compares with 69 million a year earlier and the 1940-47 average of 95 million bushels. The relatively large stocks are attributed to the above average crop and relatively light feeding of barley during recent months. Most of the barley that was placed under Government loan is still on farms. The important producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana produced about half of last year's large barley crop and accounted for 67 percent of the total stocks on farms for the entire country.

Farm disappearance during the January-March 1949 period amounted to 45 million bushels. This was the smallest farm disappearance of record, except for the comparable period in 1947 when only 43.5 million bushels moved from farms.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybean stocks on farms April 1 amounted to 51.6 million bushels, the highest for the date since 1943, the first year of the farm stocks estimates for soybeans. Last year on April 1 farm stocks of 33.1 million bushels were near the 1943-47 average of 35.3 million bushels.

Although farm stocks are at near record levels, the disappearance from farms for the January-April quarter this year was also large. Farm disappearance for the period totaled 23 million bushels; this compares with 19 million bushels for the same quarter a year ago and an average for the period of 18 million bushels.

Most soybean stocks are concentrated in the heavy producing North Central States where 48 million bushels or 93 percent of Nation's total farm stocks are located. Illinois alone has about 20 million bushels on farms. The next largest stocks -- 10 million bushels -- are in Iowa. If planting intentions as expressed on March 1 are carried out, about 15 million bushels will be needed to plant the 1949 soybean acreage.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORT

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

April 1, 1949

Fruit and nut crop prospects on April 1 were generally good throughout the Nation except for peaches in some of the important southeastern areas, all fruits in some spots in Utah and Idaho, and citrus fruits in Texas and Arizona. A mid-March freeze sharply reduced peach prospects in some sections of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. January freezes in California, Texas, and Arizona caused heavy losses to the 1948-49 citrus crops and in Texas caused severe damage to the trees and the new bloom. Low winter temperatures in Utah, Idaho and parts of Washington damaged both buds and trees. With these exceptions, fruit trees and buds came through the winter with very little damage. However, spring frosts and poor pollinating conditions can still reduce prospective production, particularly in the northern States. Supplies of irrigation water in California and Arizona are more favorable than last season's short supply and are adequate in other western areas.

**APPLES:** On April 1, prospects appeared favorable for about an average-sized apple crop in all commercial areas. The season is about as advanced as on April 1 last year -- about a week later than usual in the West, and from average to a little earlier than usual in the East. All areas, and especially the East and Midwest, face the usual hazards of April and early May frosts.

In the Northeast and South Atlantic areas mild weather throughout the winter with no sustained periods of low temperatures allowed fruit trees and buds generally to come through the winter in good shape. In south Jersey, early blossoming varieties were showing color in early April, about 10 days earlier than usual. In most other eastern areas, however, bloom is expected about the usual time -- ranging from mid-April in central Virginia to the latter half of May in northern New England. In most of these areas spring frosts are a definite hazard until late April, and in northern New England until late May.

In the Midwest, apple trees and buds came through the winter in good condition with the season a few days earlier than usual in the eastern part of the area and a few days later in the western part. If conditions continue favorable in this area a large crop may be expected this year. Last year's crop was less than two-thirds of average. However, no definite forecast can be made as the hazards of spring frosts will continue until late May in most of the important areas.

In the West, the unusually severe winter caused some loss of fruit buds in scattered areas, but temperatures were not low enough in important apple sections to cause any general loss of fruit buds or damage to fruit trees. In Washington, which had a near-average crop last year but about a fifth below the 1946-47 level of production, apple trees appear to have a good bud set. Winesaps may be a little light in the Wenatchee area. Damage by mice was heavy in some orchards because of the heavy snows. In Oregon, the bud set is satisfactory, but the season is late. Full bloom is expected in the Hood River Valley about the same time as last year -- 10 days later than usual. In California, the winter was cold for that State and the season is less advanced than usual. Apple orchards and trees are in good condition. Some leaf buds are showing in the Valley areas, but in the mountain and foothill areas apples were dormant on April 1. A somewhat larger tonnage than last year's short crop seems a reasonable expectation.

**PEACHES:** In the 10 early southern peach States the April 1 condition is reported to average 55 percent of normal -- the lowest since the 48 percent reported on April 1, 1943. This compares with 67 percent a year ago, 78 percent

two years ago, and the 1938-47 average of 74 percent. The season is a week to 10 days earlier than usual -- about the same as a year ago. Much of the area was in full bloom at the time of the mid-March freezes, which cut the production prospects sharply in the Spartanburg area of South Carolina, in Georgia north of Macon, and in northern Alabama. Damage was not so extensive in the Sandhills of North Carolina and in the adjoining ridge area of South Carolina nor in south Georgia. In these areas, a fair-sized crop is expected, although losses were heavy in individual orchards. In Arkansas, the outlook is unusually good in the main areas of Nashville, Clarksburg, and Crowley Ridge, and is fairly good in the northwest corner. Full bloom for Elbertas occurred in the Nashville area about March 20, and in the Crowley Ridge and Clarksburg areas about a week later. Prospects are favorable in Oklahoma except in a few counties in the north central areas, where buds were killed by low winter temperatures. In Texas, April 1 prospects were better than average in all parts of the State, especially in the commercial areas in the north and northeast.

In Virginia, the peach bloom extended over a much longer period than usual, from the last week of February in the southern counties to April 1 in the northern. Freeze damage ranges from killing of one-half to two-thirds of the bloom by the March 1 freeze in the southern counties to minor losses about April 1 in the northern counties. All areas have bloom enough left to produce at least a fair-sized crop if there is no further damage. No extensive damage has been reported as yet to peaches in West Virginia and Maryland.

In New York, there was very little winter injury and no damage reported to date except for bud losses in a few poorly located orchards in Orange County. In southern New Jersey, peaches were in full bloom about the first of April, about 10 days earlier than last year. The season is also advanced in Pennsylvania, where a few warm days would bring many peach trees into full bloom. Frosts are a hazard for peaches in these Middle Atlantic States until nearly mid-May.

In the Midwest, there was very little winter injury, and prospects were generally favorable on April 1, although the next 6 weeks are critical -- especially in the northern areas. In southern Ohio, peaches were in full bloom about April 1 -- a week to 10 days ahead of usual. Freezing temperatures from April 2 to 4 caused some injury in central and southern Ohio, but did little or no harm in the main areas of north central Ohio. In Indiana, prospects are unusually favorable to date, the only loss being some winter bud kill in northwestern Indiana. In Illinois peaches in Pulaski County were blooming on March 28, about the usual time. Peaches were not quite in the pink stage in Union County on April 1. Buds were dormant when below freezing temperatures occurred in early March. In Michigan, prospects are favorable in all areas except in Berrien County south of Benton Harbor. Even in this area, thinning may be necessary in a few orchards if conditions are favorable at blooming time and following. In Kentucky and Tennessee, prospects to date are generally favorable except in the Hamilton area of southeast Tennessee.

California peaches were in full bloom by the last two weeks of March and all indications point to a heavy fruit set and extensive job of thinning. Excessive brown rot injury has not been reported in any area. Freestones, as usual, were a little ahead of the Clingstone varieties. Irrigation water is expected to be adequate in commercial peach areas. In Utah, Idaho, and Washington, low winter temperatures killed many peach buds, but reports to date indicate that enough buds remain for fair-sized crops in most commercial areas.



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CROP REPORT

as of

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Washington, D. C.,

April 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

April 1, 1949

PEARS: On April 1, prospects were generally favorable for pears in the Pacific Coast States, where about four-fifths of the country's crop is produced. In California, bloom was at a peak on April 1 in all but the Mountain and Foothill areas. Growers are concerned about possible damage from blight. However, most rains have been followed by drying winds -- a condition unfavorable to pear blight development. Unless unfavorable conditions develop, the crop should be much heavier than last year when the California Bartlett crop was one-fourth below the previous year and 5 percent below average. Other pears were also a short crop in California last year. In Oregon, a good to heavy bud set is generally reported from the Hood River and Rogue River Valleys -- the principal producing areas. Advancement of the season is about average in the Rogue River Valley with Bartletts and D'Anjous in full bloom the first week in April. In the Hood River Valley the season is about as late as the very late 1948 season. Low winter temperatures and heavy snows put growers behind schedule with pruning. The outlook for summer irrigation water appears excellent in both valleys. In Washington, the adverse effect of pear blight, which developed last year, may result in another below-average crop of Washington Bartletts.

In the Eastern States no damage has been reported to date.

GRAPES: California grape prospects are favorable to date, although it is too early to judge the crop. Most pruning was completed in good season. In the very early areas, early varieties such as Thompson Seedless began to show leaf buds the fourth week in March. Most other varieties of grapes in most areas had not shown any growth activity by April 1.

In most areas of the Eastern and Central States, grapevines came through the winter in good condition, but were still dormant on April 1.

CITRUS: Growing conditions were generally favorable during March in all citrus areas except Florida, where the weather continued hot and dry until the heavy rains which came in the last week of the month. All Florida citrus areas received abundant rainfall either the last week of March or first week of April. This moisture should bring out a bloom on those trees which have not yet bloomed. Although Texas growing conditions were favorable during March, prospects for the new crop are very poor because of the severe freeze damage in late January. Trees continued to put on a light late bloom which may result in more fruit than has been expected. March was a satisfactory month for California citrus, bringing some rain and no cold weather. However the cold winter has delayed flowering and trees are not expected to be in full bloom before mid-May.

Total orange production from the 1948 bloom is now estimated to be 99 million boxes -- 10 percent less than the 1947-48 crop of 110.4 million boxes. Grapefruit production is placed at 45.2 million boxes -- 27 percent less than last season's production of 61.6 million boxes. California lemons are forecast at 8.9 million boxes, compared with 12.9 million boxes last season.

About 43 million boxes of oranges were available for use after April 1 this year, including 22.5 million boxes of California Valencias (mostly for harvest next summer and fall), 3 million boxes of California navels and miscellaneous, 17 million boxes of Florida Valencias, and small quantities of Texas and Arizona oranges. Last year about 52 million boxes were utilized after April 1. Corresponding grapefruit figures were about 7 million boxes available this year, compared with about 19.0 million utilized after April 1 last year. By States, the

grapefruit left on April 1 this year were 4.8 million boxes for Florida, 0.6 million for Texas, 0.6 million for Arizona, and 1.1 million for California. For last year there were 10.3 million boxes for Florida, 5.7 for Texas, 1 million for Arizona and 2 million for California.

CHERRIES: Sweet cherry prospects appear favorable in Oregon and Washington, although low winter temperatures caused a minor loss of fruit buds. In most areas the bud set is reported good to heavy. Full bloom is expected in the Milton-Free-water District about April 15, which is later than usual but a few days ahead of last year. In California, cherries were in full bloom in the commercial areas about April 1, with prospects generally favorable. Some winter bud injury is reported in Idaho and Utah, and possibly some loss of wood and even trees.

Eastern sour cherry orchards came through the winter in good condition with prospects favorable to April 1, but, of course, northern areas face the hazard of frost damage until late May.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum trees produced heavy blossom in nearly all areas and a heavy fruit set seems likely for nearly all varieties. If conditions continue favorable, heavy thinning will be required in many orchards. However, the crop is still very vulnerable to frost injury.

California prunes in the major producing areas were approaching full bloom the first week in April. Bud formation is good and a "strong bloom" is reported. Soil moisture and irrigation conditions are more favorable than last season. In Washington and Oregon, the season is later than usual, but probably a few days ahead of the very late 1948 season. A good bud set is reported for all areas. In Idaho, low winter temperatures killed many fruit buds and some wood. It is too early to make a definite appraisal of the extent of the injury.

APRICOTS: California apricot orchards had passed bloom on April 1, and in most localities the small fruit was in the jacket stage. A minor amount of brown rot injury has been reported. The set of fruit is spotted in some areas and heavy in others. The Winters and Brentwood areas are the principal fresh shipment areas. The set is reported to be very heavy at Brentwood and from poor to very good at Winters. For the State, a crop of moderate volume seems likely at this time. In Washington and Utah, low winter temperatures killed some fruit buds, but fair-sized crops are indicated. Damage was heavier in Utah than Washington.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: California almonds bloomed unusually late because of continued low winter temperatures. Bloom sometimes begins in January, but this year full bloom did not appear until the first week of March. The crop appears well pollinated and a heavy set seems probable in most areas. Frost, which is still a hazard, would be serious for almonds at this stage.

For California walnuts, all conditions seem favorable to date. The long, cold winter provided a desirable dormant period and no serious "delayed foliation" seems likely. A few trees of early varieties are beginning to show catkins, but it will be several weeks before walnut bloom is general. There is a wide range of time in development of walnuts from south to north and among the important varieties. In Oregon, walnut trees are still completely dormant. No serious winter injury has been reported.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

April 1, 1949

Oregon and Washington filbert orchards came through the winter without serious winter injury. Pollination was good and prospects to date are favorable. A few growers removed trees the past winter because of the low prices of filberts in recent years. Practically no filbert trees are being planted. However, a moderate increase in bearing acreage is indicated for 1949 because of young trees coming into bearing.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig and olive orchards are in good condition. There seems to have been very little injury due to the winter cold. It is too early to appraise the crop prospects.

EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Condition of early Irish potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 85 percent of normal, compared with 77 percent a year ago and the 1938-47 April 1 average of 78 percent. The current condition equals the previous April 1 record reported in 1946. Condition exceeds the April 1, 1948 figure in each State and is average or above in all States except Mississippi and Oklahoma.

In Florida, the winter crop produced unusually high yields. In the Hastings area of this State, harvest is active and excellent yields are being dug. Development of the early spring crop in the Texas Lower Valley was delayed by the January freeze, but yields are expected to be fairly good. Despite a late start, most of the crop in this area should be harvested by the end of April.

Even though the California crop is later than usual, condition of the crop is excellent except in the Edison district where, yields are expected to be relatively light. The crop in the early Edison district was delayed by frosts in January and early February. Only light movement is expected from California before May 1.

Planting in Louisiana and Mississippi was delayed by excessive rains; however, the crop in each State is making satisfactory development. In Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina commercial early prospects are very favorable, and growers have made good progress in planting the farm crop. Condition in Arkansas is only average as excessive rains in March delayed planting and caused some rotting of seed in the ground. Wet ground also delayed planting in some areas of Oklahoma, but most of the crop was planted by April 1. In North Carolina weather has been favorable and the commercial crop is about two weeks earlier than usual.

PASTURES: Farm pastures appear to be off to a somewhat better than usual start this year with green feed for livestock coming along rapidly in southern areas and most of the country well supplied with moisture to support growth with the coming of warmer weather. On April 1, the national average condition of pastures was 85 percent of normal, compared with 83 percent a year ago and the 1932-47 average of 81 percent.

In the eastern two-thirds of Texas and the States eastward along the Gulf Coast, pastures were already furnishing considerable feed for livestock. In this area growth of grass and other pasture crops started early this year and, despite some cool weather in March, was more advanced than usual for April 1. In all the southern States except Florida, pasture condition on April 1 was above average for the date, with margins of increase ranging from 4 to 13 percentage points. In Texas and Oklahoma, pastures were much better than a year ago and in most of the other States from slightly to moderately better. In Florida, however, dry weather in recent months retarded growth of pasture feed. While recent rains relieved conditions in the northern part of the State, pastures and ranges elsewhere in Florida were still dry on April 1.

In the West, pastures and ranges are generally well supplied with moisture, but cool weather has held back growth of early feed. The supply of old feed on ranges was good in Montana, the Dakotas, and Nebraska; fairly good in Colorado and Kansas; but poor in Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada. In Arizona, dry top soil delayed early growth of feed, but in New Mexico prospects were fairly good. In the West Coast States cool weather has delayed development of early grass, but in California warmer weather in late March spurred growth and April 1 condition of pastures in that State was much better than in 1948.

In the northern States east of the Great Plains, April 1 pasture conditions, representing largely pasture prospects, were generally above average. Moisture supplies were ample to excessive. Pastures were greening well, but growth was not yet sufficient to furnish much feed for livestock. In these areas, April 1 pasture condition averaged about the same as a year ago.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms in March was 9,558 million pounds, about 4 percent more than was produced in March 1948 and 2 percent above the 1938-47 average for the month of 9,373 million pounds. March production was also well above that for the month in any of the pre-war years from 1925 to 1941, but it was below the production of 1942 to 1947, when larger numbers of milk cows were on farms. A sharp decline in the number of milk cows on farms began in 1945 and has continued into 1949 with the estimated number for March the lowest for any month since January 1931. Milk production per cow, however, was at the highest rate for March on record. Generally mild weather in important Northern and Eastern dairy sections, early pastures in the South continued heavy feeding of grain and other concentrates, a high percentage of cows in milk, and the effects of close culling, all contributed to the record rate of production per cow. Daily milk production per capita in March was 2.08 pounds, slightly above the 2.03 pounds for March last year, but lower than for any other March since 1937.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters on April 1 averaged 16.92 pounds -- nearly 8 percent above March 1, 7 percent above April 1, 1948 and 14 percent above the 10-year average for April 1. This continues the high production rate that has set a new record for the first of each month since last August. April 1 production per cow was above a year ago in all parts of the country except the Western group of States, where it was 1 percent lower. The greatest increase was in the South Atlantic States where production per cow was reported 13 percent above April 1 last year. The East North Central and South Central regions each showed 9 percent increases, the North Atlantic region was 8 percent higher and the West North Central region was up 5 percent. In comparison with the 10-year average production per cow on April 1, all regions were higher by amounts ranging from 7 percent for the Western States to 21 percent for the South Atlantic group.

On April 1, 70.7 percent of the milk cows in crop correspondents' herds were reported being milked. Except for the 70.8 percent in 1939, this was the highest percentage for April 1 since records began in 1925. There was also a greater than usual increase from March 1 to April 1 in percentage of cows milked. The increase this year was 3.4 percentage points--the largest March increase on record since the 3.5 points for March 1946. Percentage of cows being milked on April 1 was higher than a year earlier in all regions and was the highest on record for the date in the North Atlantic, and East North Central States.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**CROP REPORT** Washington, D. C.,  
as of **CROP REPORTING BOARD** April 11, 1949  
April 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Among the 23 States for which monthly estimates of milk production are available, total production in March was the highest on record for the month in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. March production per cow was above average in all 23 States, above a year ago in all except Kansas and Idaho, and the highest on record in 13 States. However, with fewer milk cows on farms, total production for March was below average in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Montana, Washington, and Oregon, as well as in Kansas and Idaho. Wisconsin's milk production in March totaled 1,329 million pounds, 4 percent above a year ago and 12 percent above the 1938-47 average for the month. March production for some other leading dairy States included 788 million pounds in Minnesota, 504 million pounds in California, 494 million pounds in Iowa, 485 million pounds in Pennsylvania, and 458 million pounds in Michigan.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	March : Average : 1938-47 :	March : 1948 :	Feb. : 1949 :	March : 1949 :	State	March : Average : 1938-47 :	March : 1948 :	Feb. : 1949 :	March : 1949 :
<u>Million pounds</u>					<u>Million pounds</u>				
N.J.	86	90	83	96	Va.	116	137	130	149
Pa.	417	456	409	485	N.C.	111	118	111	126
Ohio	374	394	337	411	S.C.	46	48	44	52
Ind.	267	274	232	281	Tenn.	148	159	136	166
Ill.	443	427	371	442	Okla.	204	169	139	169
Mich.	421	440	397	458	Mont.	51	46	38	46
Wis.	1,186	1,277	1,097	1,329	Idaho	102	100	83	99
Minn.	797	767	667	788	Utah	52	55	49	56
Iowa	550	492	413	494	Wash.	161	157	131	155
Mo.	270	285	250	297	Oreg.	108	99	75	99
N.Dak.	159	136	114	135	Calif.	464	501	431	504
Kans.	244	217	177	206	Other				
					States	2,596	2,346	2,362	2,515
					U.S.	9,373	9,190	8,276	9,558

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: A record rate of grain and concentrate feeding to milk cows continued on April 1. This is the time when the amount fed per cow is near the seasonal peak that occurs before pasture feed becomes generally available. On April 1, milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents were fed an average of 6.22 pounds of grain millfeeds and other concentrates per head per day, the highest of any of the six years for which records on that date are available. The rate of feeding was 14 percent higher than a year ago when supplies of grain and concentrates were short and high priced, and exceeds by 4 percent the previous April 1 high of 5.99 pounds per cow established in 1947.

Supplies of farm-grown grains on farms are generally ample to abundant, and milk producers appear to have encountered little difficulty in obtaining purchased feedstuffs. Costs of feed are sharply below a year ago. In milk-selling areas the average value of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in March was \$3.24 per hundred-weight or about one-fourth less than the \$4.26 in the same month a year ago. In cream selling areas March ration values averaged \$2.73 per hundred pounds, almost one-third less than the \$3.94 last year. The national average milk-feed price ratio in March, 1.26, was more favorable for feeding than a year ago and about equal to

## CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 11, 1949

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April 1, 1949

the 1928-47 average. However, it was less favorable than in the same month of any year in the 1943-47 period. The March butterfat-feed price ratio was 23.2 more favorable for feeding than the very low 20.4 a year ago, but less favorable than in any other year since 1942 and moderately below the long time average for March.

In all major geographic divisions except the North Atlantic the amount of grain and other concentrates fed per milk cow this year was a record high for April 1. In the Northeast the rate per cow was slightly below April 1, 1947, but higher than in other recent years. As compared with the 1944-48 average amount fed per cow on April 1, this year's rate of feeding was up in all regions by increases ranging from 6 percent in the North Atlantic region to 20 percent in the Western group of States.

As compared with February 1, the national average amount of grain and concentrates fed per cow was down slightly. In the past there has often been an increase in the feeding rate from February 1 to April 1. In the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, and Western regions the amount fed per cow on April 1 was higher than on February 1. However, in the South Atlantic and especially the South Central areas, where pastures are now supplying green feed, the April 1 rate of concentrate feeding was appreciably lower than two months earlier.

For the country as a whole, 89 percent of the crop reporters were feeding their milk cows at least some grain and concentrates on April 1. This compares with a range of 86 percent to 89 percent on the same date in the previous 5 years. In the North Atlantic region 97 percent of the reporters were feeding grain this April while other regions showed somewhat lower percentages ranging down to 83 percent in the South Central area. In Texas, where pastures are growing rapidly in the more important dairy sections, only 75 percent of the crop reporters were feeding grain and concentrates to their milk cows.

**POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION:** Farm flocks laid 6,137,000,000 eggs in March -- 1 percent more than in March last year and 8 percent above the 1938-47 average. The increase over last March was due to a 3 percent larger rate of lay, which more than offset a 2 percent smaller number of layers. Egg production was up 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central States. It was down 1 percent in the West North Central States, but showed no change in the West. Egg production for the first quarter of this year was 3 percent larger than for the same period last year. This increase was due to a 5 percent increase in the rate of lay, which more than offset a 2 percent smaller number of layers on hand during the quarter.

The rate of egg production during March was 17.2 eggs per layer; this compared with 16.6 in March last year and the average of 15.6 eggs. The rate was above that of last year in all parts of the country except the West where it was down 2 percent. Increases from last year were 8 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States and 2 percent in the West North Central States. The rate of lay for the first quarter of this year was 42.1 eggs per layer, compared with 40.0 last year and the average of 36.0 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 357,269,000 layers in March -- 2 percent less than in March last year. Layers were fewer than last year by 1 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the South Central States. They increased 1 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the West. The decrease in layers from March 1 to April 1 was 5 percent, compared with 4 percent last year and an average of about 3 percent.



Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1 are estimated at 209,287,000 -- 32 percent larger than last year's small April 1 holdings and 11 percent above the 10-year average. Young chicken holdings on April 1 were larger than a year ago in all parts of the country. Increases from a year ago were 53 percent in the South Atlantic, 43 percent in the North Atlantic, 32 percent in the South Central, 28 percent in the East North Central, 25 percent in the West North Central and 15 percent in the West. Young chickens on farms April 1 do not necessarily determine the size of the year's chicken crop. However, the larger April 1 holdings indicate a much earlier hatching season this year and probably a larger increase in the number of chickens raised than the 7 percent increase indicated by farmers in February.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS APRIL 1  
(Thousands)

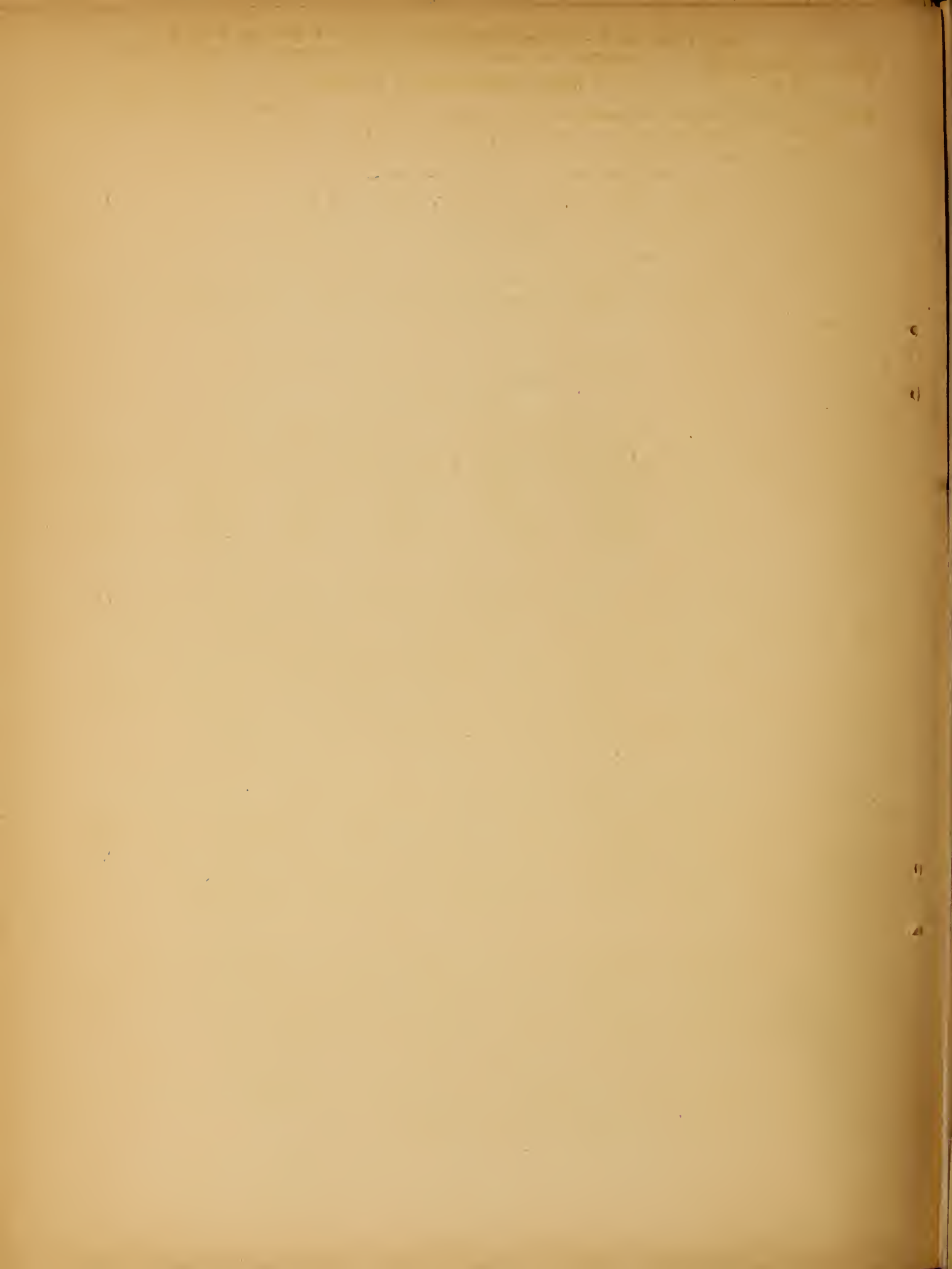
Year	: North : :Atlantic :	: E.North : : Central :	: W.North : : Central :	: South : : Atlantic:	: South : : Central :	: Western : : :	: United : States
Av. 1938-47	24,585	34,266	41,381	25,674	47,511	14,827	188,245
1948	25,487	29,935	33,206	20,216	33,112	16,294	158,250
1949	36,363	38,233	41,426	30,884	43,650	18,731	209,287

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 41.2 cents per dozen compared with 42.6 cents a year earlier. Egg prices decreased 0.6 cents per dozen from February to March this year compared with a decrease of 2.4 cents last year and with the 10-year average decrease of 1.2 cents. Mid-Western and Eastern markets, except Boston, were firm during March. Pacific Coast markets showed a moderate decrease in egg prices. Large volumes of eggs were diverted to Mid-Western breaking plants by the Department of Agriculture. Storage stocks of shell eggs on March 1, 1949 were 148,000 cases -- about one-half that of a year earlier.

Chicken prices on March 15 averaged 30.4 cents per pound live weight, a record high price for the month. This compares with 27.2 cents a year ago and an average of 19.8 cents. Prices increased 0.9 cents during the month ending March 15, compared with an increase of 1.2 cents last year and with the 10-year average increase of 0.5 cents. Chicken markets improved generally and prices advanced moderately during March. Fowl were steady to firm most of the month while commercial broiler prices improved 3 to 5 cents in all producing areas except Del-Mar-Va, where there was little change.

Turkey prices in mid-March averaged 42.9 cents per pound live weight, the highest March price in 17 years of record, compared with 37.0 cents per pound last year. Turkey markets were firm with offerings light. At the close of the month frozen turkeys were: at Chicago, young toms 60-62 cents, young hens 73-75 cents; at New York, young toms, 58-61 cents, and young hens, 67-78 cents.

The mid-March cost of the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.47, compared with \$4.65 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were much more favorable than a year ago.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.  
as of April 11, 1949  
April 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

RYE

Production				Condition April 1			
State	Average	Indicated	Average	1948	1949		
	1938-47	1948	April 1, 1949	1938-47	1948	1949	
	Thousand bushels			Percent			
N.Y.	7,278	12,320	10,920	88	89	90	
N.J.	1,313	1,763	1,900	88	93	94	
Pa.	18,373	18,354	20,592	85	87	93	
Ohio	43,254	57,648	60,025	87	94	93	
Ind.	27,183	38,566	38,388	87	93	94	
Ill.	27,907	39,840	36,993	89	94	94	
Mich.	19,344	36,270	31,924	89	93	89	
Wis.	728	698	615	88	91	89	
Minn.	2,568	1,539	11,368	84	91	89	
Iowa	4,300	7,475	8,500	89	89	92	
Mo.	21,680	39,270	34,170	82	91	92	
N. Dak.	---	---	---	74	88	85	
S. Dak.	2,919	2,822	3,640	80	89	82	
Nebr.	57,806	81,938	78,872	80	89	89	
Kans.	180,584	231,368	244,978	32	73	87	
Del.	1,289	986	1,242	89	91	94	
Md.	7,128	6,032	7,486	88	85	93	
Va.	7,904	9,194	9,414	85	92	93	
W. Va.	1,624	1,716	1,615	85	93	91	
N.C.	6,805	6,045	7,365	85	85	91	
S.C.	3,029	3,444	3,162	79	78	84	
Ge.	2,293	2,984	2,988	80	79	80	
Ky.	5,569	5,184	5,250	84	93	94	
Tenn.	4,727	5,365	4,575	85	89	92	
Ala.	171	170	143	---	---	---	
Miss.	1/ 249	308	208	---	---	---	
Ark.	398	525	385	---	---	---	
Okl.	67,428	98,962	101,952	79	78	83	
Tex.	53,944	56,290	92,190	79	74	86	
Mont.	25,238	36,096	25,947	84	86	87	
Idaho	17,760	17,932	24,833	91	92	95	
Wyo.	2,779	4,800	4,788	82	90	82	
Colo.	24,848	50,988	42,309	32	91	71	
N. Mex.	3,580	3,231	3,717	1/ 75	72	92	
Ariz.	628	644	560	---	---	---	
Utah	4,208	5,192	5,680	90	94	92	
Nev.	139	156	162	---	---	---	
Wash.	41,061	69,060	61,224	91	95	88	
Oreg.	16,614	23,040	17,829	91	95	89	
Calif.	11,429	11,288	14,722	86	70	72	
U.S.	726,553	290,093	1,019,686	83	89	89	

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**CROP REPORT**      **CROP REPORTING BOARD**

as of      Washington, D. C.,  
April 1, 1949      April 11, 1949  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

Corn for grain				Wheat				Oats	
State	Average:	1948	1949	Average:	1948	1949	Average:	1948	1949
	1938-47:			1938-47:			1938-47:		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	22	12	7	—	—	—	1,511	892	1,228
N.H.	36	35	24	—	—	—	95	56	37
Vt.	52	18	25	—	—	—	542	202	532
Mass.	98	134	92	—	—	—	53	58	79
R.I.	20	16	14	—	—	—	9	9	10
Conn.	142	125	87	—	—	—	56	56	65
N.Y.	2,366	1,685	3,751	1,896	1,947	1,992	9,973	5,469	9,912
N.J.	2,648	2,466	3,228	240	394	247	458	350	438
Pa.	18,815	20,695	28,952	3,895	4,682	3,487	9,834	7,151	11,075
Ohio	61,477	45,726	98,448	6,290	6,864	5,765	14,656	7,623	17,350
Ind.	83,206	75,069	148,360	2,986	3,071	1,733	13,554	11,603	17,246
Ill.	205,298	132,621	303,681	2,933	1,739	1,603	46,447	34,766	60,086
Mich.	19,359	12,815	26,860	5,248	6,258	5,440	20,223	15,642	22,669
Wis.	19,226	19,442	27,407	726	1,173	1,191	38,167	44,723	46,675
Minn.	76,899	57,278	127,692	9,747	5,984	6,478	67,142	58,800	92,852
Iowa	300,923	130,780	387,989	1,354	467	857	81,205	58,557	114,571
Mo.	57,955	33,993	95,578	2,835	2,199	2,749	15,631	12,344	17,493
N.Dak.	2,300	2,856	5,650	47,393	55,626	65,558	29,429	50,888	36,658
S.Dak.	30,956	26,250	68,853	13,831	19,842	22,172	32,766	39,160	54,211
Nebr.	83,758	54,389	146,945	13,056	16,254	14,938	20,714	21,308	29,825
Kans.	21,490	12,512	38,050	28,707	63,074	30,078	9,291	12,946	9,472
Del.	1,701	1,547	2,260	93	98	69	22	13	14
Md.	6,442	4,827	7,513	531	660	302	306	323	362
Va.	13,598	17,623	22,910	1,260	1,193	1,103	716	726	1,321
W.Va.	3,745	4,669	5,034	398	482	463	631	693	731
N.C.	22,541	32,768	30,659	1,174	1,639	725	1,360	2,164	956
S.C.	10,666	11,466	11,218	224	348	172	1,731	1,963	729
Ga.	19,338	20,720	18,150	272	336	209	1,242	2,254	755
Fla.	2,097	1,966	1,210	—	—	—	14	18	28
Ky.	27,172	29,156	47,055	384	259	207	454	604	496
Tenn.	24,582	24,011	33,998	417	493	322	532	853	907
Ala.	19,385	17,796	23,279	18	9	8	494	305	632
Miss.	17,687	15,687	22,570	1/ 16	41	28	1,202	1,872	1,978
Ark.	12,136	7,754	12,041	52	63	94	1,037	1,253	1,564
La.	6,925	4,093	5,458	—	—	—	462	335	573
Okla.	7,333	5,275	7,205	6,473	9,426	3,958	5,925	7,321	3,820
Tex.	18,079	9,494	9,787	3,197	12,427	2,252	7,302	3,750	2,950
Mont.	198	92	115	23,036	16,990	33,502	6,319	4,925	5,558
Idaho	427	288	299	5,973	3,794	5,187	2,353	2,095	2,457
Wyo.	208	67	53	1,255	1,490	2,607	1,822	1,930	1,822
Colo.	3,141	3,233	1,989	5,038	8,267	12,846	2,239	2,829	2,607
N.Mex.	825	609	572	477	348	418	228	239	279
Ariz.	135	110	125	41	35	58	52	67	66
Utah	33	17	11	1,587	1,536	1,644	713	1,014	670
Nev.	5	3	4	127	92	78	81	131	74
Wash.	106	87	82	5,774	4,856	4,756	2,273	1,703	1,572
Oreg.	231	156	131	3,036	1,729	3,060	2,606	3,040	1,724
Calif.	404	189	219	924	301	959	150	49	166
U.S.	1,206,247	842,608	1,776,220	202,904	256,986	239,315	454,022	405,082	577,245
1/ Short-time average.									



GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1 - (CONTINUED)

State	Barley		Rye		Average 1943-47	Soybeans	
	1948	1949	1948	1949		1948	1949
Thousand bushels							
Maine	38	42	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	5	22	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	895	853	46	44	90	32	16
N.J.	79	82	46	27	97	56	38
Pa.	1,055	544	81	70	173	60	100
Ohio	125	108	128	72	4,479	4,042	5,026
Ind.	147	110	134	84	5,238	4,449	6,551
Ill.	89	214	66	114	11,317	10,472	19,626
Mich.	1,276	1,344	224	320	600	388	512
Wis.	1,192	2,248	260	364	263	108	78
Minn.	5,684	12,288	172	728	1,075	2,484	3,904
Iowa	240	422	58	42	7,012	6,132	9,924
Mo.	377	440	33	72	1,495	1,782	1,908
N.Dak.	18,990	28,829	673	1,257	15	15	25
S.Dak.	11,341	20,250	1,069	938	56	115	195
Nebr.	2,979	3,866	596	450	78	84	126
Kans.	2,169	1,995	69	86	361	359	200
Del.	55	60	12	16	209	158	195
Md.	471	442	26	33	200	115	189
Va.	545	811	71	53	321	370	350
W.Va.	74	76	5	4	4	3	3
N.C.	265	144	44	19	907	734	927
S.C.	37	24	11	8	33	60	66
Ga.	8	5	5	6	24	34	39
Ky.	199	162	36	15	233	420	460
Tenn.	194	182	26	20	118	102	161
Ala.	1	3	--	--	92	37	63
Miss.	4	4	--	--	260	200	551
Ark.	10	8	--	--	421	238	360
La.	--	--	--	--	118	54	39
Okla.	540	239	38	31	14	7	12
Tex.	479	303	46	42	--	--	--
Mont.	5,799	13,853	127	162	--	--	--
Idaho	2,558	3,560	14	13	--	--	--
Wyo.	1,253	1,987	19	13	--	--	--
Colo.	4,913	4,735	94	70	--	--	--
N.Mex.	211	181	6	3	--	--	--
Ariz.	154	128	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,523	1,225	20	6	--	--	--
Nev.	222	244	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	619	776	17	47	--	--	--
Oreg.	1,449	3,355	151	165	--	--	--
Calif.	1,082	4,547	8	10	--	--	--
U.S.	69,346	111,511	4,436	5,454	35,320	33,110	51,644

PASTURE									
Condition April 1					Condition April 1				
State	Average	1948	1949		State	Average	1948	1949	
	1938-47					1938-47			
P e r c e n t					P e r c e n t				
Maine	89	88	92		S.C.	69	75	72	
N.H.	91	99	97		Ga.	73	80	82	
Vt.	94	90	95		Fla.	73	79	71	
Mass.	92	97	95		Ky.	78	88	86	
R.I.	87	99	89		Tenn.	76	83	89	
Conn.	90	98	93		Ala.	73	77	82	
N.Y.	85	88	90		Miss.	72	76	78	
N.J.	83	90	90		Ark.	71	73	78	
Pa.	84	88	90		La.	74	79	81	
Ohio	83	90	90		Okla.	72	72	81	
Ind.	83	90	88		Tex.	75	67	79	
Ill.	85	89	89		Mont.	83	84	84	
Mich.	88	91	89		Idaho	88	83	90	
Wis.	88	91	83		Wyo.	84	88	78	
Minn.	84	91	82		Colo.	81	88	76	
Iowa	89	90	90		N.Mex.	77	76	76	
Mo.	79	84	84		Ariz.	85	78	85	
N.Dak.	76	84	82		Utah	88	88	90	
S.Dak.	78	88	86		Nev.	87	81	85	
Nebr.	74	84	81		Wash.	83	85	86	
Kans.	79	84	88		Oreg.	83	80	80	
Del.	83	91	91		Calif.	81	58	74	
Md.	81	85	90						
Va.	80	90	93		U. S.	81	83	85	
W.Va.	77	88	89						
N.C.	81	88	91						

PEACHES						EARLY POTATOES 1/			
Condition April 1						Condition April 1			
State	Average	1946	1947	1948	1949	Average	1948	1949	
	1938-47					1938-47			
P e r c e n t						P e r c e n t			
N.C.	82	88	87	70	43	82	83	89	
S.C.	76	82	85	69	33	74	59	86	
Ga.	74	78	78	76	54	74	70	78	
Fla.	70	74	56	71	61	76	70	87	
Ala.	72	76	74	70	53	78	80	84	
Miss.	74	76	72	70	62	73	69	72	
Ark.	70	85	78	68	84	75	70	75	
La.	72	74	73	69	75	76	68	76	
Okla.	65	85	44	29	76	78	69	77	
Tex.	73	79	73	36	82	73	72	80	
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	90	91	94	
11 States	74	81	78	67	55	78	77	85	

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept.1 in States listed.



# CROP REPORT

as of

April 1, 1949

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

### CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

#### CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	AND	STATE	Average :	Production 1/		Indicated
			: 1937-46 :	1946 :	1947 :	: 1948
ORANGES:			Thousand boxes			
California, all			48,902	53,530	45,700	34,500
Navels & Misc. 2/			18,846	19,670	18,900	12,000
Valencias			30,056	33,860	26,800	22,500
Florida, all			36,490	3/ 53,700	58,400	60,000
Early & Midseason			20,005	3/ 30,500	31,000	32,000
Valencias			16,485	23,200	27,400	28,000
Texas, all			3,242	5,000	5,200	3,500
Early & Midseason 2/			1,931	3,150	3,100	2,600
Valencias			1,310	1,850	2,100	900
Arizona, all			795	1,200	3/ 780	700
Navels & Misc. 2/			372	600	3/ 480	450
Valencias			423	600	300	250
Louisiana, all 2/			298	410	300	300
5 States 4/			89,727	113,840	110,380	99,000
Total Early & Midseason 5/			41,452	54,330	53,780	47,350
Total Valencias			48,275	59,510	56,600	51,650
TANGERINES:						
Florida			3,360	3/ 4,700	3/ 4,000	4,400
All oranges & tangerines:						
5 States 4/			93,087	113,540	114,380	103,400
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all			23,920	3/ 29,000	3/ 33,000	30,000
Seedless			9,640	3/ 14,000	3/ 14,800	14,500
Other			14,280	3/ 15,000	3/ 18,200	15,500
Texas, all			17,488	3/ 23,300	3/ 23,200	12,000
Arizona, all			3,301	3/ 4,100	3/ 3,000	1,500
California, all			2,769	3,120	2,430	1,650
Desert Valleys			1,158	1,220	960	500
Other			1,612	1,900	1,470	1,150
4 States 4/			47,478	59,520	61,630	45,150
LEMONS:						
California 4/			12,808	13,800	12,870	8,900
LIMES:						
Florida 4/			148	170	170	200
April 1 forecast of 1949 crop Florida limes						250

April 1 forecast of 1949 crop Florida limes

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): 1946, Fla. Early & Midseason oranges -900; tangerines -800; grapefruit, seedless -800; other, 1,800; Texas grapefruit -500; Ariz. grapefruit 923; 1947, Fla. tangerines -600; grapefruit, seedless -2,400; other, 1,300 Texas grapefruit -2,300; Ariz. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges -6; grapefruit -944.

4/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

## 3:00 P. M. (E. S. T.)



## CROP REPORT

as of

April 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during March		100 layers		During March		Jan.-Mar. incl.	
Division	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	2,007	2,038	1,786	1,798	36	37	106	112
N.H.	1,870	1,758	1,761	1,773	33	31	96	94
Vt.	808	756	1,903	1,941	15	15	44	44
Mass.	3,872	3,750	1,944	1,941	75	73	213	216
R.I.	446	436	1,913	1,922	9	8	24	24
Conn.	2,644	2,598	1,823	1,906	48	50	141	148
N.Y.	12,594	12,680	1,686	1,742	212	221	619	647
N.J.	8,108	8,796	1,810	1,823	147	160	375	446
Pa.	19,240	18,058	1,730	1,810	333	327	858	885
N.Atl.	51,589	50,870	1,760	1,812	908	922	2,476	2,616
Ohio	15,867	14,756	1,761	1,804	279	266	718	734
Ind.	13,354	13,401	1,832	1,854	245	248	607	631
Ill.	17,796	17,474	1,686	1,748	300	305	742	777
Mich.	9,443	9,570	1,646	1,714	155	164	414	441
Wis.	15,210	15,156	1,593	1,637	242	248	661	684
E.N.Cent.	71,670	70,357	1,704	1,750	1,231	1,231	3,142	3,267
Minn.	24,758	24,330	1,649	1,659	408	413	1,117	1,133
Iowa	28,444	27,688	1,690	1,738	481	481	1,236	1,245
Mo.	18,844	18,666	1,730	1,773	326	331	751	769
N.Dak.	3,982	3,786	1,345	1,420	54	54	133	132
S.Dak.	8,036	7,412	1,541	1,624	124	120	290	286
Nebr.	12,232	11,260	1,724	1,742	213	194	529	474
Kans.	13,066	12,748	1,779	1,752	232	223	556	516
W.N.Cent.	109,362	105,890	1,681	1,715	1,838	1,816	4,612	4,555
Del.	842	838	1,779	1,894	15	16	37	41
Md.	3,241	3,135	1,717	1,860	56	58	134	149
Va.	7,564	7,395	1,764	1,804	133	133	318	345
W.Va.	3,120	3,100	1,680	1,810	52	56	119	141
N.C.	7,323	7,721	1,559	1,631	114	126	241	283
S.C.	3,038	3,072	1,308	1,420	40	44	81	93
Ga.	5,539	5,614	1,342	1,442	74	81	157	181
Fla.	1,826	1,876	1,587	1,649	29	31	66	73
S.Atl.	32,493	32,751	1,579	1,664	513	545	1,153	1,306
Ky.	9,049	8,243	1,637	1,798	148	148	325	372
Tenn.	8,320	7,963	1,581	1,668	132	133	265	314
Ala.	5,314	5,146	1,414	1,491	75	77	150	165
Miss.	5,038	5,028	1,203	1,370	61	69	117	144
Ark.	5,435	5,172	1,321	1,531	72	79	134	151
La.	2,890	2,982	1,302	1,407	38	42	72	87
Okla.	8,812	8,214	1,668	1,773	147	146	353	331
Tex.	21,557	20,561	1,581	1,693	341	348	753	722
S.Cent.	66,415	63,309	1,527	1,646	1,014	1,042	2,169	2,286
Mont.	1,528	1,492	1,544	1,556	24	23	61	57
Idaho	1,867	1,734	1,693	1,705	32	30	83	74
Wyo.	650	648	1,680	1,575	11	10	28	24
Colo.	2,747	2,654	1,730	1,699	48	45	118	105
N.Mex.	970	946	1,541	1,711	15	16	35	36
Ariz.	571	498	1,699	1,748	10	9	25	23
Utah	2,705	2,732	1,720	1,550	47	42	120	107
Nev.	267	268	1,705	1,519	5	4	12	10
Wash.	3,970	4,278	1,767	1,810	70	77	201	210
Oreg.	2,638	2,706	1,755	1,835	46	50	128	130
Calif.	15,368	16,136	1,773	1,705	272	275	736	712
West.	33,281	34,092	1,743	1,704	380	381	1,347	1,483
U.S.	364,810	357,269	1,665	1,718	6,074	6,137	15,099	15,513

February 1949 estimates revised for Tennessee, South Central States and U.S. as follows: - Layers: (thousands) 8,324; 65,068; 370,069. Eggs per 100 layers: 1.212; 1.074; 1.301, respectively.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Washington 25, D. C.

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